Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph at page 29, lines 10 through 30, line 4 with the following amended paragraph:

A suitable oligonucleotide, or set of oligonucleotides, which is capable of encoding a fragment of the variable or constant anti-TNF region (or which is complementary to such an oligonucleotide, or set of oligonucleotides) is identified (using the above-described procedure), synthesized, and hybridized by means well known in the art, against a DNA or, more preferably, a cDNA preparation derived from cells which are capable of expressing anti-TNF antibodies or variable or constant regions thereof. Single stranded oligonucleotide molecules complementary to the "most probable" variable or constant anti-TNF region peptide coding sequences can be synthesized using procedures which are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art (Belagaje, *et al., J. Biol. Chem. 254*:5765-5780 (1979); Maniatis, *et al., In: Molecular Mechanisms in the Control of Gene Expression,* Nierlich, *et al.*, Eds., Acad. Press, NY (1976); Wu, *et al., Prog. Nucl. Acid Res. Molec. Biol. 21*:101-141 (1978); Khorana, *Science 203*:614-625 (1979)). Additionally, DNA synthesis can be achieved through the use of automated synthesizers. Techniques of nucleic acid hybridization are disclosed by Sambrook *et al. (infra),* and by Haymes, *et al.* (In: *Nucleic Acid Hybridization, A Practical Approach,* IRL Press, Washington, DC (1985)), which references are herein incorporated by reference. Hybridization wash conditions can include wash solution of 0.2x SSC/0.1% SDS and incubation with rotation for 10 minutes at room temperature, (low stringency wash), wash solution of prewarmed (42° C) 0.2x SSC/0.1% SDS and incubation with rotation for 15 minutes at 42° C (medium stringency wash) and wash solution of prewarmed (68° C) 0.1x SSC/0.1% SDS and incubation with rotation for 15 minutes at 68° C (high stringency wash). See Ausubel *et al. (infra).* Techniques such as, or similar to, those described above have successfully enabled the cloning of genes for human aldehyde dehydrogenases (Hsu, *et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82*:3771-3775 (1985)), fibronectin (Suzuki, *et al., Bur. Mol. Biol. Organ. J. 4*:2519-2524 (1985)), the human estrogen receptor gene (Walter, *et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82*:7889-7893 (1985)), tissue-type plasminogen activator (Pennica, *et al., Nature 301*:214-221 (1983)) and human term placental alkaline phosphatase complementary DNA (Keun, *et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82*:8715-8719 (1985)).